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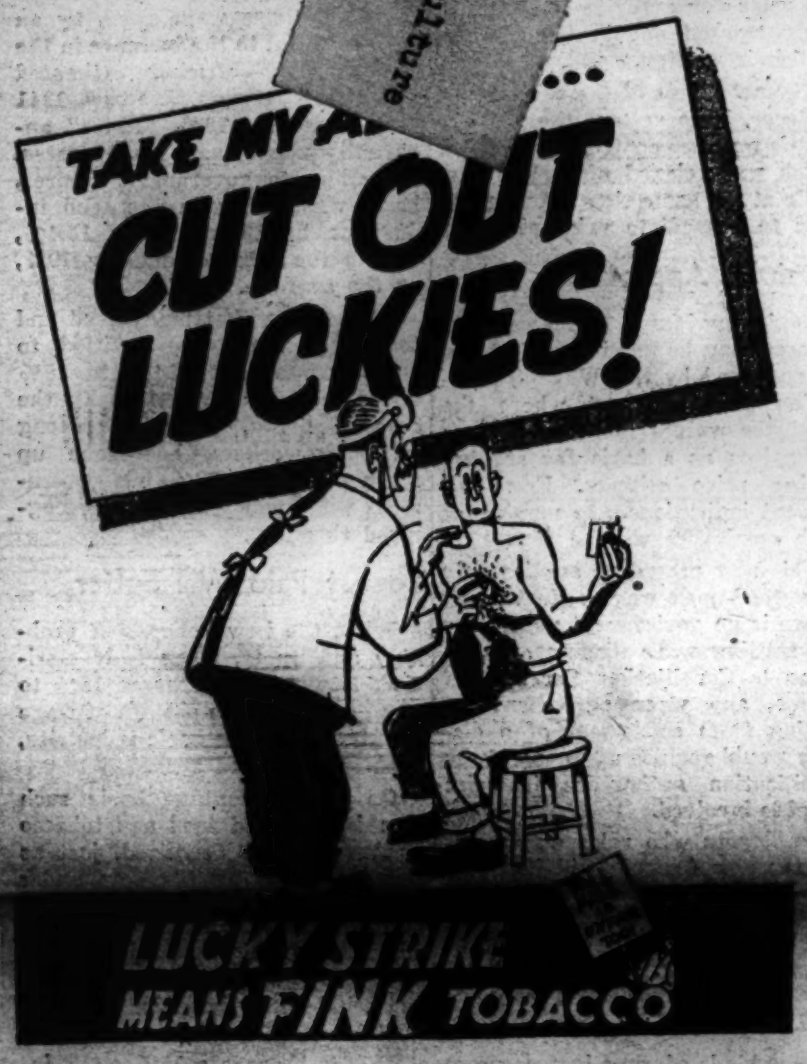

NLRB Orders New Cannery Election In California

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San Francisco, Calif.—The National Labor Relations Board elections held last fall among the cannery workers of northern California, in which FTA won a plurality of the votes, was declared void by the NLRB on Feb. 15, and a new election was ordered "at an early date."

In a joint statement, FTA President Donald Henderson and Fred Less, chairman of the FTA Cannery Council of northern California, declared that "although the NLRB decision is unfair and resulted from joint pressure of the industry and the AFL Teamster officials, it is a victory for the cannery workers, in that it ends eight years of Teamster dictatorship in the canneries."

The Board decision makes it completely legal for FTA "to negotiate contracts for its members, collect dues, have its shop stewards and committees recognized and build its Union without interference," the Union leaders said.

FTA announced that, based on the Board's order, it has asked immediate negotiations for its members in California Processors & Growers plants. The Union will take all steps to see that a new election is held at an early date.

No Closed Shop Allowed

The Board order prohibits any union from having exclusive bargaining rights after March 1, when the present AFL contract expires. It forbids the industry from giving "preferential treatment" to any union or signing any closed shop agreements.

After March 1, it will be illegal for the Teamsters to force workers to join their union or pay dues in order to keep their jobs. The present negotiations between the AFL and the industry, FTA leaders declared, are therefore clearly illegal and collusive.

"We are confident that the overwhelming majority of the workers will now actively carry out their repudiation of the domineering tactics of Teamster officials which they rejected in the last election, by ignoring the Teamsters and joining and building FTA-CIO," Henderson said.

In last year's election, FTA won a plurality of the votes, falling 63 votes short of a clear majority. The election covered 60 canneries of the California Processors & Growers, Inc. At the same time, FTA won elections in several independent canneries in the northern California area. Ten new FTA locals were set up and a Cannery Workers Council was formed to draw up contract proposals to present to CP&G.

The present Board order, calling for a new election, was based on charges of "irregularities" in election procedure which were filed by the AFL Teamsters.

Board Member Opposed

John M. Houston, Board member, dissented from the majority opinion, indicating that the Teamsters' objections were negligible. He agreed with the recommendation of NLRB Regional Director Joseph E. Watson that all Teamster objections be dismissed.

Meanwhile, the FTA Cannery Council adopted a detailed series of demands for their 1946 contract, including:

- 25c an hour increase with piece rates adjusted accordingly;
- Time and a half overtime pay;
- Abolition of make-up system on piece rates;
- Seven paid holidays; 15 days sick leave annually;
- Union shop and voluntary checkoff;
- 10c an hour night shift differential;
- Preferential hiring of Union members;
- Pay for skilled and semi-skilled labor equal to that in other industries;
- Abolition of special women's rates; etc.

These contract proposals were drawn up by cannery delegates from FTA locals in San Jose, Sunnyvale, Oakland, Hayward, Contra Costa, Oroville, Stockton, Sacramento, Modesto and Selma-Visalia.

Council delegates called attention to the fact that the AFL is asking only 10c an hour wage increases.

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"We've Been on Strike 126 Days," American Tobacco strikers told the President of the U. S. on Feb. 18. Eighty strikers from Philadelphia, Trenton and Charleston paraded in front of the White House for an hour and a half, while 10 of their leaders conferred with David K. Niles, one of Truman's administrative assisants. Niles assured the strikers that he would bring their message—calling for arbitration of the strike demands—to the immediate attention of the President. After the White House parade, the strike delegation visited Congressmen to urge them to vote for the 65c - 75c minimum wage bill and against the Case bill. They called on OPA and the Office of Economic Stabilization to tell them that their wage demands can be met without price increases.

HANDWRITING ON THE WALL

FROM WASHINGTON

Push Now For The 65-75c Bill

By ELIZABETH SASULY, Washington Representative

WE have passed the first hurdle in the fight for the 65c-75c minimum wage with extension of wage and hour coverage to food processing. The Pepper Bill has finally been reported out favorably by the Senate Education and Labor Committee, after a bitter fight, in which Senators Taft (Rep., Ohio) and Ellender (Dem., La.) led moves to reduce the minimum and keep the exemption which allows cannery, packingshed and other food processing workers to work for 14 weeks in every year without any overtime.

They also fought to keep the phony "area of production" exemption under which a million workers in FTA industries can be cut out of both wage and hour protection.

Last-minute lobbying by the "farm bloc" was unsuccessful. The Farm Bureau, Grange and the National Federation of Farmer Cooperatives are still operating at the old stand. They are fronting for cannery, citrus and other employers, instead of representing the farmers who will sell more if wages and higher overtime is paid.

But this is just the first round. When the bill comes up on the floor of the Senate on Feb. 27, every Senator will be getting the heat from the "farm bloc."

It will take every bit of pressure we can mobilize to keep coverage for food processing workers in the bill. Many Senators will be only too ready to compromise at the expense of food processing workers, figuring that they can still claim they are for the bill if they vote for its other provisions.

Another fact to be noted in the minimum wage fight is that the supporters of the bill are not nearly as firm in their support as the opponents are in their opposition. During the fight in the Education and Labor Committee which continued off and on for more than four weeks, CIO legislative representatives in Washington had to escort supporters of the bill to committee meetings to be sure they got there.

But the people who can get a majority of the Senators to the floor to vote for the bill when it comes up are the people who vote in their states—the readers of this column and others like them.

Your local union and your membership must step up the campaign of letters to all Senators (we can't be 100% sure of any of them) immediately, so that when the bill comes up they can't back down.

We must win the fight in the Senate and get the bill through in its present form with strengthening amendments to do away with the seasonal exemption (14 weeks up to 56 hours for cannery and other food processing workers). After the Senate battle, the House will be an even tougher nut to crack.

Get the letters rolling! FTA has done a splendid job in some areas, and now the big push is on. Letters will mean the difference between victory or defeat in the Senate.

Tell It To Congress

LABOR'S gains on the picket lines are due to be wiped out in short order if the Case Bill and other anti-labor measures are passed, and if price control is abolished. That's why at this point the major battle is on the legislative front if we are to keep our country off the rocks of another much more serious depression.

Case Bill (HR 5262), Ball-Hatch (S 1171), Ellender (S 1661)

Worst anti-labor measure is the Case Bill. Pushed through House without hearings and with a last minute amendment to remove Wagner Act protection from over 500,000 food processing workers by defining them as "agricultural labor." Outlaws strikes for 35 days after mediation has failed. Destroys Norris-LaGuardia Act, permitting use of anti-union injunctions. Hearings on Case Bill now going on in Senate Labor Committee. Committee is considering substituting either Ball-Hatch or Ellender bills which are just as bad.

ACTION: Wire your two Senators immediately to oppose Case and all other anti-labor bills.

65c-75c Minimum Wage Bill (S 1349)

Raises legal minimum to 65c and then to 75c in four years. Removes 14-week overtime exemption for food processing workers. Also eliminates "area of production" exemptions affecting up to 1 million workers in FTA jurisdiction. Bill now up on Senate floor.

ACTION: Wire your Senators to support, and especially to fight to keep exemptions out.

Price Control (HR 5270)

Extends Price Control Act and keeps OPA going. Employers are fighting to take away all price control in order to water down gains made by workers in the strikes. House Banking and Currency Committee now holding hearings.

ACTION: The fight is just beginning. Write your Congressman. We must keep OPA!

Write and wire Senators at Senate Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. Write and wire Representatives at House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HERE ARE YOUR FACTS

New Wage-Price Plan

By JOSEPH CALIFF, Research Director

This is the first of a series of columns which from now on will appear regularly in FTA NEWS. Its purpose will be to give economic information of general interest to FTA members. Members are invited to contribute to the column by sending in material about conditions in their own plants and industries which they feel would be interesting to others. We would also like to hear from readers about what subjects they would like to read about in this column. Send in your ideas.

ON Feb. 14, President Truman announced a new government policy for stabilizing wages and prices. This new formula is designed to provide a basis for settling the current wave of strikes which were caused by the refusal of big business to raise wages unless it gets higher prices in return.

Full details of the new program have not yet become clear, since the rules for applying it are still being worked out in Washington as this is written.

The net effect of the new policy, however, is to restore the government's wartime control over wages, which was relaxed after V-J day, while at the same time opening the door to immediate price rises.

Must Be Approved

Beginning March 15, no wage increases may be put into effect until approved by the Wage Stabilization Board, **except** where the employer waives the right to use the raises as a basis for seeking higher price ceilings. From all present indications, the number of such employers will be few.

This new procedure applies only to agreed-upon wage adjustments. There is no government machinery for settling wage disputes, except through Conciliation Service. Of course, any wage agreement resulting from settlement of a dispute would require approval of the stabilization authorities if price relief is involved.

Employers who raise wages under the new formula will be given immediate price increases sufficient to guarantee them their war rate of profit when operating at normal capacity.

Types of Increases

Four kinds of wage increases are authorized under the new formula:

1—Increases corresponding to the general pattern of wage increases given in the industry or the locality since Aug. 18, 1945. In the steel industry, for example, the pattern has been set at 18½c an hour by the strike victory of the CIO Steelworkers.

2—Increases to correct gross inequities as between related industries, plants or job classifications. This is more liberal than the previous policy, which only allowed wage increases based on inequities within the same industry or locality.

3—Increases to correct substandards of living. The Wage Stabilization Board has recently given its Regional Boards authority to approve rates up to 65c an hour to correct substandard wages.

4—Cost of living increases sufficient to raise wage rates by an amount equal to the increase in the cost of living—officially estimated as 33%—between January 1941 and September 1945. "Rates" apparently mean basic hourly rates. According to government figures, basic wage rates in the food industries have risen only 15.4%, and in the tobacco industry 19%, on the average.

This means that many food and tobacco workers are entitled to wage increases of 14% to 18% under this standard. Actually the cost of living, especially among low-paid workers, has gone up much more than 33%, but government wage policy has never recognized this fact.

Lowest Paid Will Suffer

What the new policy will probably add up to, when fully clarified, is wage increases of 15% to 18%, following the pattern of wage settlements in the basic industries, such as steel and auto.

On any percentage basis such as this, low-paid food and tobacco workers will be penalized, just as they were during the war under the Little Steel Formula. They will get much smaller wage increases than higher paid workers, and their wages will fall even further behind those in other industries.

This is because a 15% wage increase to the average auto worker earning $1.20 an hour is 18c, but a 15% raise for a cannery or tobacco worker whose rate is 60c an hour is only a 9c increase.

The worst feature of the President's order is that it empowers the Director of Economic Stabilization to prohibit particular types of wage increases, even where the employer does not seek higher prices. This provides the basis for a new wage freeze.

Take Heed And Prosper, Anderson Tells Canners

Higher wages for food processing workers means higher profits for the food processing industry, Secretary of Agriculture told a recent convention of canners and food processors in Atlantic City, N. J. Below is an article summarizing Anderson's speech, reprinted from a recent issue of the Chicago Sun.

THE traditional low-wage canning industry was given a concise lesson recently by Secretary of Agriculture Anderson. The Secretary, addressing a trade convention, declared that it was no accident that the industry did its smallest business in the depression years, when its own wages were about 40c per hour and other wages were down, too.

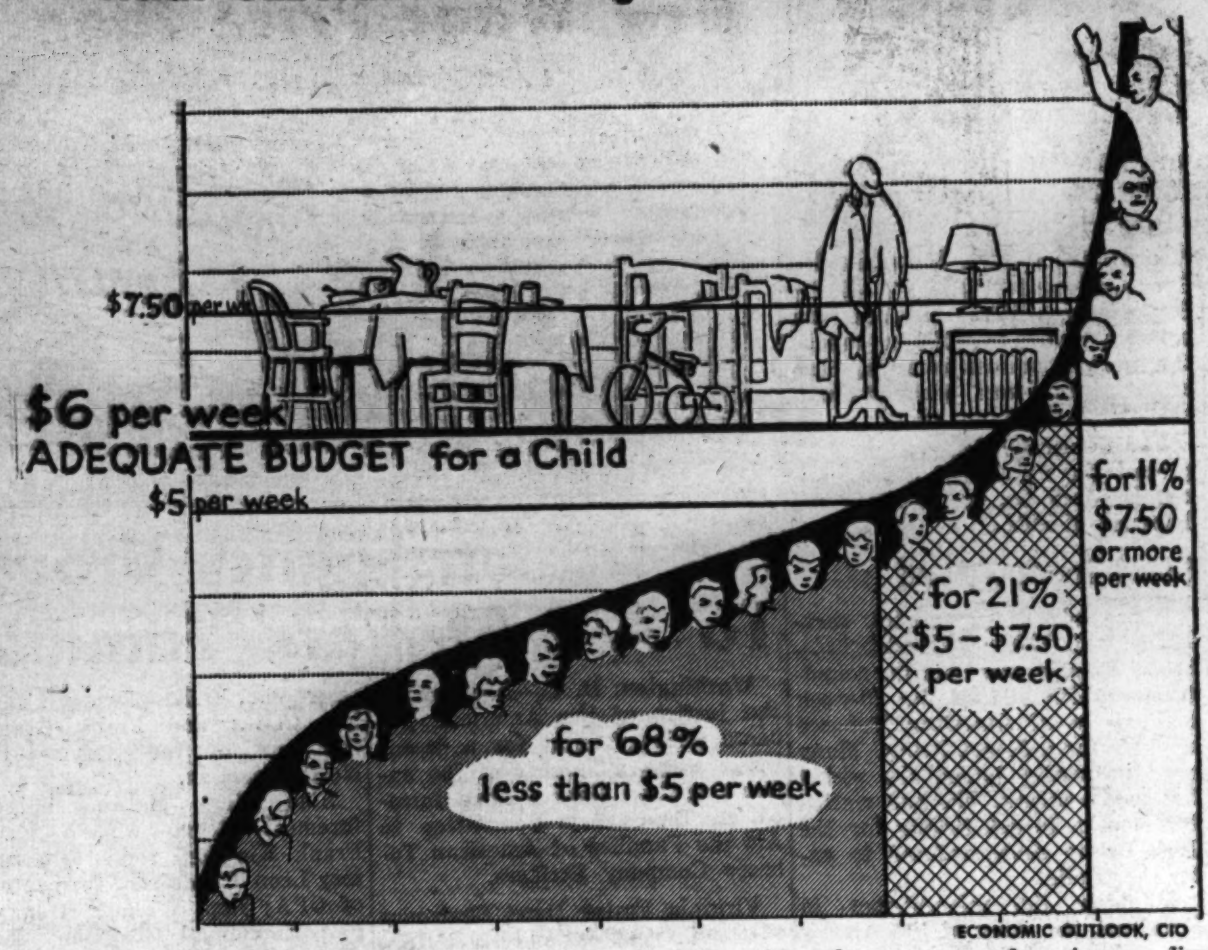
In 1932, when wages and employment hit the bottom, consumption of all canned vegetables, fruits, and juices was only 32 pounds per capita. With full employment in the next few years, consumption is expected to hit 75 pounds per capita.

Anderson carried his point further. When income is very low, he said, families in the lowest brackets tend to live on beans-potatoes-flour type of diet.

But, add $1,000 to the income of a family earning under $500, and each member will eat more than 50 pounds of tomatoes and citrus fruits, about 25 pounds more of leafy green and yellow vegetables, and 90 pounds more of other vegetables.

To put it another way, he concluded, the low-income groups in this country constitute the largest untapped market in the world for farmers and food processors. He advised the canners to take heed and prosper—and to begin at home with better wages.

What Substandard Wages Do to Our Children



In 1939, 80 percent of all children in non-farm families, with only wage or salary income, lived on an inadequate budget. (Sources: U.S. Census; Heller Budget for a Wage Earner's Family.)

Win 10c Wage Increase In Orange Packing Sheds

Redlands, Calif. — Within two weeks after the Citrus workers Organizing Committee notified the U. S. Dept. of Labor of its intention to strike 13 orange packing houses in this district, the packers came across with a 10c an hour increase for hour help and a 6c per crate increase for packing size 252 boxes.

Despite the fact that CWOC has been certified as collective bargaining agent in the 13 packing houses for more than 10 months, no agreements have been signed. According to Int. Vice-Pres. Dixie Tiller, the employers are still insisting on superseniority for all growers; $50,000 performance bond on each packing house (a total of $650,000) for "Company Security"; unlimited hours at straight time; and open shop.

CWOC members voted an hour's pay per member for the Strike Fund. Contributions of canned food are coming in steadily. The Union notified the Dept. of Labor on January 28 of its intention to strike within 30 days. Leaflets on the Union's intention to strike received the widest possible distribution among the workers and the employers.

Striking electrical workers at the General Electric plant in Ontario are aiding the citrus workers by visiting citrus workers in the Ontario-Upland district.

Wage Increases, Overtime Won At Dailey Pickle Co.

Saginaw, Mich. — Recent negotiations between Local 68 and the Dailey Pickle and Canning Co. resulted in the improvement of the entire wage structure, winning wage increases for each job classification, according to International Organizer Chapin K. Armstrong.

Under the new schedule, women are hired at the rate of 55c per hour and at the end of 30 days get the minimum classification rate of 65½c an hour. Previously, women were hired at 40c and had to wait a year to reach the top rate.

Male employees are hired at 60c an hour. They get 70c an hour minimum after 30 days, 75c after 3 months, 80c after 6 months, and a minimum of 90c an hour after 12 months. Former hiring rate for men was 50c an hour.

Packers are guaranteed a 67½c base rate, with the ceiling on incentive raised from last year's 25% to 40% for this year. Quotas for incentives were lowered as much as 30%. Under the new plan, employees can now make 94½c an hour where they earned an average 72c per hour for the same work under the old contract.

Sorters received an 18c per hour increase, and hand cutters who were formerly on a flat 60c are now guaranteed 65c plus what they make under the bonus plan which allows earnings of 91c per hour. Other classifications received similar raises.

During the green season all employees will earn time and a half over 40 hours. Outside of the green season, employees will get time and one-half for Saturday work and double time for Sunday and holiday work.

Campbell's Workers Fight Against Unfair Dismissal Of Union Member

By Paul Gardner, Local 194 Business Agent

Lula Wells

Chicago, Ill. — Local 194 members employed at the Campbell Soup plant here, angered by the firing of Lula Wells (left) on charges of carrying a knife, moved into swift action to win her reinstatement.

How did the Company know she had the knife? Company guards claimed that they saw the knife in Lula's purse. But her purse was in her locker.

When Lula went to work the morning of January 29, she changed her clothes as usual, put them in her locker, laid her purse on top of them and locked the door. When she returned after the day's work, a Company guard was standing by her opened locker and took her to the personnel office. There she was told to deposit the contents of her purse on the desk, which she did. A knife came out of the purse.

Some one had opened the locker, opened her purse and stolen her fountain pen, the only thing of value in her purse. The only people who have access to employees' lockers are the Company guards and the head matron.

The Company fired Lula Wells, without the slightest consideration for the fact that her locker had been broken into and her fountain pen stolen. No consideration was given to the fact that Lula had been a good worker and had 14 months' seniority on the job.

Local 194 vehemently protested the Company's mistreatment of Lula, and the inadequate protection of employees' personal belongings. Since the Company refused to re-instate Lula, the Union is carrying the case to arbitration.

In addition, the Union notified the Company that it will no longer agree to the knife rule, insisting that each case must be handled on its merits. A letter also went to Mayor Kelly protesting discrimination toward negroes on Chicago's South Side.

The Local is distributing the CIO pamphlet, "There Are No Master Races," throughout the plant. In conjunction with getting Lula Wells restored to her rightful job in the plant, Local 194 is also carrying on a campaign against Jim Crow.

New Booklet Discusses Religion And The CIO

Washington, D. C.—In colored comic-book form, the CIO has issued a new publication showing the similarity between the social philosophy of the Bible and that of progressive unionism. "The Bible and the Working Man" is the name of the new booklet, issued Feb. 14 by the CIO Department of Education and Research.

The purpose of the booklet is to acquaint groups outside the labor movement with the goals of the CIO by illustrating the way those goals fit in with accepted standards of the churches. It draws its parallels from both the Old and the New Testaments, and has been endorsed by leaders in Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths.

The story of the cartoon strip shows the way a man from the country, moving to the city and taking up industrial work, becomes converted to unionism.

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Form One Big CIO Maritime Union

Washington, D. C. — Plans to form one big union of all dock workers and seamen were made recently at a 3-day conference of six CIO maritime unions and one unaffiliated union.

The seven unions, representing more than 200,000 workers already organized, voted unanimously on a program to set up "a national organization empowered to promote national agreements, complete the full organization of the industry, coordinate economic action, establish national research and political action departments, and publish a national newspaper for maritime workers."

A special convention of all of the unions involved has been called for May 6 to work out the program in detail. The decisions of the convention will be subject to ratification by the membership of the respective unions.

Hellinger No Longer FTA Representative

As of February 15, Joseph Hellinger is no longer a representative of FTA. He was formerly an International Representative in Baltimore, Md., and Memphis, Tenn.

Payoff: Workers at the Pacific Grape Products cannery in Modesto, Calif., hold paychecks for the first holiday pay received by California cannery workers. The holiday pay is the result of the first CIO contract won by FTA in the California canneries, which brought a 10c hourly raise, time and a half, sick leave an paid holidays. Above (l. to r.): J. B. Thompson, E. J. Kerfoot, Pete Whitlock, Marcus Zamora and Carl Couey, members of Local 82 with their holiday checks. The cannery employs 1800 workers at its peak. Such gains as these make CIO cannery workers in Northern California determined to bring FTA out on top in the forthcoming NLRB election. The industry-wide election in which FTA won a plurality last October was set aside by the NLRB, and a new election was ordered. FTA leaders charged that the NLRB decision was unfair and resulted from joint pressure of the industry and AFL Teamster officials. (See story on page 1.)

Los Angeles CIO Pickets Jack Benny Radio Show

Hollywood, Calif.—Popularity of Jack Benny, radio and motion picture comedian, took a decided turn for the worse Feb. 17, when more than 350 CIO members picketed the NBC studios broadcasting Benny's coast to coast Lucky Strike program.

Carrying banners reading 'I Can't Stand Jack Benny Because Lucky Strike is His Sponsor," and "LS-MFT—Lucky Strike Means FINK Tobacco," the workers tied up traffic on one of the world's busiest corners, Sunset Boulevard and Vine St., outside the Jack Benny show.

The demonstration was held to protest the refusal of the American Tobacco Co. to negotiate the demands of FTA.

Sound Trucks Appeal

Thousands of passers-by, servicemen and Hollywood celebrities, heard appeals from blaring soundtrucks which told of the 19-week long strike of American Tobacco workers for a decent living. Many good naturedly joined the picket line, while others, who had waited for months to get tickets for the Jack Benny show, refused to enter the studio.

Manning the microphones to broadcast the story of the American Tobacco strike were veterans wearing service decorations and Averill Berman, celebrated West Coast radio commentator. Meanwhile, CIO unionists distributed handbills to the crowds filling the streets.

Rather Hear Lum and Abner

Typical reaction to the protest demonstration came from John Anderson of Long Beach, Calif., who threw a package of Lucky Strikes into the gutter, saying, "That's to Jack Benny and Lucky Strike. I'd rather hear Lum and Abner anyway." Ten people followed him out of the line to enter the auditorium.

The demonstration was organized by the CIO Strike Strategy Committee headed by Vice-Pres. Dixie Tiller, Phillip Connelly, Ed Hollingshead, Irv Danforth and John Despol. All branches of the CIO were represented on the picket line, including electrical, steel, food and newspaper workers, as well as prominent Hollywood personalities. The Strike Strategy Committee announced that the demonstration against the Jack Benny show will continue until the American Tobacco Co. settles the strike.

Strikers Reject Company Offer Of 10c Increase

Philadelphia, Pa.—"The American Tobacco Company offered us a lemon—and we aren't having any," was the response of the American Tobacco Strike Committee here after a 10-hour meeting with Company representatives on Feb. 13.

The prolonged session, which was the first serious attempt of the Company to negotiate the Union's demands since the strike started last October, resulted in a deadlock. A similar meeting with the Company took place in Trenton on Feb. 20, when the Company repeated its unsatisfactory offers.

In answer to the Union's demand for a 25c increase, the Company offered an increase of 15%—or about 10c an hour for most workers. The Company refused to grant a union shop, although 90% of the employees are members of FTA.

One of the Union's demands—6 paid holidays—was accepted by the Company which also agreed to a "no discrimination" clause, provided that the Union also agreed not to discriminate.

"The conditions they set were that we should accept their proposals in toto, or have no. part of it," the Joint Strike Committee of Locals 56, 186 and 15 reported to the strikers. "We have been out for four months, and we intend to stick it out and fight till the Company sees the light. Our workers are among the lowest paid in the country, and we will not settle for 10c in the light of the increases already won in other industries."

Representatives of all three locals were present at both meetings with the Company, as well as Union attorney Nathan Witt.

Bowles Supports Demands Of Am. Tobacco Strikers

Washington, D. C.—American Tobacco strikers are justified in their demands for wage increases, former OPA head Chester Bowles assured them recently. "We are in sympathy with your strike against this Company, and we sincerely hope that your sacrifice will not be in vain," wrote Bowles liaison officer to the CIO, Samuel Jacobs, in a letter to Local 15 President Reuel Stanfield.

Bowles' testimony before the Senate Education and Labor Committee last November substantiated the strikers' demands for a 65c minimum wage. He showed that only 9% of the $154,000,000 tobacco profits for 1944 would be needed to bring the minimum wage in the industry up to 65c an hour.

He revealed that in the tobacco industry "58% of the workers receive less than 65c an hour, the highest percentage (under 65c) to be found in any industry."

"The resulting level of profits would still stand 22% above the industry's pre-war level (of profits)," the recently-appointed head of the office of Economic Stabilization testified at that time.

Bowles further pointed out that "with the reduction to a 40-hour week, and the elimination of overtime, the average cost of labor per manhour has been cut. In the tobacco industry, this is expected to offset almost exactly half the increase resulting from the proposed higher minimum wages," he said.

Newly-elected Executive Board members of Local 150 representing workers at U. S. Tobacco, Purina Mills and the Colonial Milling Co., in Nashville, Tenn., are seated (l. to r.): Lonnie Battle, Treas.; John Johnson, Vice-Pres.; James Pate, Pres.; and Allen Barrett, Rec. Secy. Standing: A. D. Shelborne, Board member; E. G. Bryant, Trustee; and Mose Cross, Board member. Not pictured: Leo Jones, Board member; Walter Elliot, Fin. Secy.; Lulu Thompson and Gilbert Floyd, Trustees. Under the leadership of its newly elected Executive Board, Local 150 expects to expand its membership by organizing other plants.

Leadership classes are held by the Local twice a month under the guidance of teachers from the Highlander Folk School. Local 150 is affiliated to the Joint Labor PAC of Davidson County, of which Int. Org. Mary Lou Koger is Secretary. The Committee is made up of AFL, CIO and Railway Brotherhood unions.

Set Up Emergency Group To Aid Strikers' Families

Washington, D. C.—Recognizing the justice of the American Tobacco strikers' fight for a decent living wage, a number of the nation's leading figures have formed an Emergency Committee to Aid the Families of American Tobacco Company Strikers.

Virginia Foster Durr, Chairman of the Committee, and Karl Korstad, Secy.-Treas., have sent out a nationwide appeal for funds for food, clothing and housing to care for the strikers' families. Some 99% of the strikers are women whose average wage was $22 a week.

Among the prominent leaders on the Committee are: Senator Claude Pepper, Fla.; Aubrey Williams, publisher of the Southern Farmer; Clark Foreman, head of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare; Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, Calif.; and Frank Graham, President of the University of North Carolina.

Also, Mary McLeod Bethune, foremost Negro woman leader; Frank Kingdon, radio commentator; Leon Henderson, former head of OPA; Rep. William Granahan, Pa.; Emmanual Chapman, Chairman of the Committee of Catholics for Human Rights; James Dombrowski, Editor of the Southern Patriot; L. M. Birkhead, W. R. Smith, Mrs. Luke Wilson, Robert O'Donnell and Neil Davis.

One of the first replies to the appeal came from the Washington, D. C., Industrial Union Council with a check for $350. The IUC informed the Committee that $200 out of every $1,000 it raises for its strike fund would go to the tobacco strikers.

NMU Bans Lucky Strike From Ship Slop Chests

New York, N. Y.—Slop chests aboard ships under contract to the CIO National Maritime Union won't be carrying Lucky Strikes, Pall Malls and other American Tobacco products until the American Tobacco strike is settled, Ferdinand Smith, Secretary of the Union, announced recently.

The seamen's union banned American Tobacco products in support of FTA's strike at the Company's plants.

In a letter to all the shipping companies under contract to the NMU, Smith informed them that the NMU is "supporting a campaign to boycott American Tobacco products. If these brands are purchased for slop chests aboard ship, our members will refuse to purchase them.

"We would appreciate your cooperation in removing the above products from slop chests aboard your vessels until the grievances which are the cause of the strike are satisfactorily settled and the strike terminated," he said.

NMU seamen in the ports of Philadelphia and Charleston have been active in supporting the American Tobacco strike on the picket lines, and in contributing to the strike fund.

Noted Artist Condemns American Tobacco Co.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Rockwell Kent, noted American artist, in a letter to the American Tobacco Co. recently, condemned its refusal to negotiate the Union's demands. "We have no patience with the American Tobacco Company's stand," he wrote.

"Labor's strikes for higher pay without a price rise constitute a strike for national prosperity as against disaster; a strike for democracy as against the threat of fascism," Kent's letter says. "Every decent American with a grain of common sense is heart and soul for Labor in this crisis.

"The refusal of the American Tobacco Company to negotiate is a threat to law and order."

Foreign War Vets Post Boycotts Lucky Strike

Austin, Minn.—"We didn't fight for starvation wages," say members of the Veterans of Foreign Wars in Austin, Minnesota. They're supporting the American Tobacco strike by boycotting Lucky Strike cigarettes, according to Frank Cerny, head custodian of the Olaf B. Damm Post 1216, and veteran of World War I.

Lucky Strikes are strictly snafu around the post headquarters. And the members have stated their intention to keep American Tobacco products out of their clubrooms until the American Tobacco Co. grants the demands of its 2,500 striking employees for a decent standard of living.

Hundreds of members of the Olaf B. Damm Post of the VFW are members of the CIO. In telling of the removal of Luckies from their clubrooms, the vets say they hope that other organizations will follow their example.

Don't Buy
Lucky Strike
Pall Mall
Herbert Tareyton

Fighting Terror: Officers of Local 98 in Little Rock, Ark., engaged in fighting terror and intimidation following the murder of one of their members, Willie Campbell, during a strike at the Southern Cotton Seed Oil mill. Standing (l. to r.): T. L. Broyles, Vice-Chairman of the Federal Compress shop; John Gilmore, Vice-Chairman, Arkansas Fertilizer. Seated: M. W. Taylor, Chairman, Cameron Feed Mills; Louis Jones, Chairman, Southern Cotton Seed Oil mill; Roy Williams, President of Local 98; James Campbell, Chairman, Arkansas Fertilizer; and James Madison, Chairman, Swift Cotton Oil mill. The Southern Cotton Oil Company Strikers Defense Committee is appealing for funds to defend the five Local 98 members—Robert Brooks, Louis Jones, Jesse Been, Roy Cole and Bishop Jackson—who were indicted under the Arkansas Anti-Violence Law. It will require several thousand dollars to pay bond fees, attorneys' fees, etc., to defend these men who are guilty of no greater offense than being members of a labor union and fighting for a decent wage and working conditions.

95c Minimum At Van Camp Plant

By Dixie Tiller, International Vice-President

San Diego, Calif.—Minimum wage for workers at the Van Camp Sea Food Co. here was raised to 95c per hour following negotiations between Local 64 and the Company recently. The new rate represents an increase in the minimum wage of 20c since July 2, 1945.

A 10c per hour blanket increase was obtained during the recent negotiations, with corresponding increases in the piece rate. Three classifications received higher increases: roller attendants won 20c per hour; chain attendants, 15c; and head label machine operator, 15c.

The new wage scale, highest in any fish cannery, was ratified by the Local 64 membership at a meeting on February 15.

Time and a-half after 8 hours, before 7 a.m. and after 5 p.m., has been in effect under the Union's contract for over four years. The workers also receive one week's vacation with pay after 800 hours, and 2 weeks with pay after 1400 hours.

A clause in the Local 64 contract also provides full seniority for all time spent in the Armed Services for new employees. No initiation fee is charged to an ex-serviceman.

17% Raise At Oil Mill

Toledo, Ohio — A 17% wage boost was won by Local 179 as a result of wage negotiations with the Archer-Daniels-Midland Oil Mill, according to Clyde DeGood, Vice-Pres. of the Local.

The increase amounted to 16c per hour for each worker, and established a new minimum wage of 91c an hour. The current maximum is $1.36 an hour.

In addition, the employees also won time-and-a-half for Saturday and double-time for Sunday when these days are the 6th and 7th day of work. Holidays are counted as days worked in figuring overtime pay for Saturday and Sunday.

International Organizer Chapin K. Armstrong assisted the Negotiating Committee.

Tenant Farmers Set To Fight For Human Rights

By James M. Hawkins, President, Local 63

Turrell, Ark.—The enemies of labor are busy in the South and in Congress, but we are not discouraged. We are determined to do all we can to win. Daylight is just beginning to dawn for the sharecropper, and to lose the fight means destruction.

Landlords don't consider the tenant farmer at all. They tell us how many hours we must work, what we are to get—mostly groceries of the poorest kind. For his groceries he takes a landlord's lien on all that the tenant farmer owns. Should the tenant desire to move, the next tenant farmer will have to buy the tenant out by paying off his grocery bill. Otherwise, the previous tenant must leave behind everything he owns. That is what States Rights does to the Southern tenant farmer. We call it peonage.

While only one-third of the South's sharecroppers and tenants are Negroes, four-fifths of all Negro farm operators are tenants and sharecroppers. The peonage conditions of farm tenants has caused many families to move into already overcrowded cities, there to be a burden on charity.

Under President Roosevelt, the farm program improved greatly. Now it is losing ground again. The system under which we live is grave. We have no say over our crops and are subject to move at any time of the year. We have no contract as a sharecropper—just a verbal agreement which will break the morning after you move in.

We do not intend to give up the ship. We expect to fight until she sinks if necessary. We want a decent living.

Army Veteran Joins Organizing Staff

San Jose, Calif.—Just back from 15 months overseas in the Asiatic-Pacific theater, Charles (Steve) Murdock was recently appointed FTA International Representative in charge of cannery organization in this area.

Murdock was formerly President of the San Jose Newspaper Guild, Secretary of the Santa Clara and San Benito Industrial Union Council, and Legislative Director of the State CIO Council.

Fish Cannery Leaders appeared before the FTA International Executive Board in San Francisco in January to discuss Local 7 problems. Seated (l. to r.): Vincent Pilien, Dispatcher; Chris Mensalvas, Portland Branch Agent; Prudencio P. Mori, Pres.; Cornelio Briones, Business Agent. Standing: Pete Bonilla and Pete Gutierrez of the Local's San Francisco Branch; N. V. Mariano and Benny Flores, Portland Branch; Dave Teitlebaum, International Organizer in Portland; Pablo S. Valdez, San Francisco Branch Agent; and Sgt. Marcelo Ovalles, former cannery delegate from Portland. Local 7's Political Action Committee has been very active recently in the local Seattle election campaign. All the officers of the Local are active members of the King County PAC.

Quaker Oats Locals Ask For Master Agreement

By Jack Sparks, International Organizer

St. Joseph, Mo.—Following the first Quaker Oats Industry Council meeting representing Locals 110, 120 and 125, the Council notified the Quaker Oats Co. of its desire to negotiate a master contract before the expiration of present local agreements.

Set up to consolidate and strengthen the work of the three Quaker Oats locals, the Council announced the following recommendations:

- That Locals 120 and 125 reopen their contracts, demanding an increase of 20c an hour across-the-board. Any agreement reached on wages will be subject to the approval of the three locals.
- Each of the three locals is to send in proposals for a master contract to be discussed at the next Council meeting in May.
- Each Local President is to communicate at least twice a month with the other two locals informing them of the problems and achievements of his local.
- In the event of the need for strike action in any of the three locals, the other two locals will be notified and undertake joint action.

Delegates to the first Quaker Oats Industry Council meeting are shown in the picture on the right: (l. to r.) Ed. Baltzer, Pres., Local 120; H. V. Cline, Pres., Local 125; Wallace Post, Vice-Pres., Local 110; Jack Sparks, International Organizer; Julia Hines, Secy., Local 125; Hugh Moneypenny, Vice-Pres., Local 120; and Rita Riley, Asst. Bus. Agt., Local 110.

CIO Hits Case Bill In Senate

Washington, D.C.—Sharply condemning the recent upsurge of anti-labor legislation, CIO President Murray appeared before the Senate Labor Committee to testify against the Case bill (HR 5262) which had already passed the House by a 258 to 155 vote.

"I urge the Senate to reject the Case bill, the Ball-Hatch bill (S 1171), the Ellender bill (S 1661) and all similar restrictive legislation aimed at unions," Murray said.

"It is the guilty that should be brought to Congress to face justice, the guilty men who have brazenly defied the government and the people in their refusal to bargain collectively with their workers.

"What do people have to do to cool off?" Murray asked. "When a union of 800,000 workers exercises every possible degree of patience without resort to strike for a period of over four months, isn't that enough—or do we have to have some compulsory, anti-union legislation on top of that?"

CIO General Counsel Lee Pressman told the Committee: "You can't lay aside the constitution of the U. S. just because you're dealing with labor relations. Once you suppress the right to strike, you take a long and positive step toward fascism in this country.

"The Case bill, the Ball-Hatch bill, the Ellender bill all violate the constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech, press and assembly," Pressman told the Senators.

Fascist Method

"How can Congress presume to say to a worker, you can quit your job by yourself, but if you walk off with one other person we'll put you in jail? The men who fought for this country in its first days, and the men who fought for it in the war against fascism would turn over in their graves if they knew what Congress is attempting to do by passing such measures as this."

In reply to a question on prices from Senator Ellender, self-appointed spokesman in Congress for Big Business, President Murray said:

"We want wages that will let us live. Of course we don't want inflation. Nobody stands to lose more than the workers by inflation.

"The CIO believes firmly that we need continued price control, for a year at least, to stop runaway inflation. But first of all our people must have wages on which they can live."

FTA Locals Check Up On Congressmen

Washington, D. C.—Delegations from several FTA locals visited their Congressmen during the Congressional recess recently to win commitments on the CIO legislative program. Each delegation used the questionnaire prepared by the FTA Washington Office in the Jan. 1 issue of the News, and reported the following results.

Local 186 announced that Rep. William Granahan of Philadelphia hit the top score by supporting all of the Local's requests. He supported labor's wage demands, the 65-75c Minimum Wage Bill, signed the FEPC Discharge Petition in the House and pledged to fight for FEPC on the House floor.

Granahan also pledged support to the Patman Housing Bill, the Wagner-Murray Social Security Bill and the extension of price control through the OPA. He promised the Local 186 delegates who visited him that he would oppose the anti-labor Norton-Ellender and Hobbs bills, and fight to end the Rankin un-American Committee.

Other Visits

Other visits were reported by Locals 26 to Rep. Ralph Daughton, Va.; 22 to Rep. Folger, N. C.; 80 to Charles Wolverton, N. J.; and 638 to Rep. J. R. Kinzer, Pa. The Wisconsin locals reported [illegible] supported all their requests, while Rep. John W. Byrnes replied with a flat "no."

Daughton and Folger supported labor's demands. But, when it came to supporting measures like the 65-75c minimum bill, FEPC, and opposing anti-labor legislation, which is the real test of support to labor's demands, Daughton and Folger backed out. They did support the housing and price control bills.

All of which goes to show that we can take nothing for granted, but must bombard our Congressmen with letters and visits on every piece of legislation that comes up.

THAT RINGS THE BELL

Case Bill Voting Record

Look for your city and state in the lists below to find out how your Congressman voted on one of the biggest issues—the vicious anti-labor Case Bill. Let your Congressman know that you will remember his voting record in the coming elections. Remember—all Representatives and one-third of the Senators are up for election in 1946!

City	Right Vote	Wrong Vote	No Vote
Akron, O.	Walter B. Huber (Dem.)		
Alberta, Mich.	Albert J. Engel (Rep.)		
Apopka, Fla.		Joe Hendricks (Dem.)	
Arbyrd, Mo.		Orville Zimmerman (Dem.)	
Bakersfield, Calif.		Alfred J. Elliott (Dem.)	
Bloomer, Wis.	Merlin Hull (Prog.)		
Blue Island, Ill.	Edward A. Kelly (Dem.)		
Cairo, Ill.	C. W. Bishop (Rep.)		
Camden, N. J.	Charles Wolverton (Rep.)		
Carrollville, Wis.	Thad Wasielewski (Dem.)		
Cedar Rapids, Iowa		Henry O. Talle (Rep.)	
Charleston, S. C.		L. Mendel Rivers (Dem.)	
Chicago, Ill.	Emily T. Douglas (Dem.)		
	William A. Rowan (Dem.)	Jessie Sumner (Rep.)	
	Edward A. Kelly (Dem.)		
	William L. Dawson (Dem.)		
	Martin Gorski (Dem.)		
	Adolph J. Sabath (Dem.)		
	Thomas J. O'Brien (Dem.)		
	William S. Link (Dem.)		
	Thomas Gordon, (Dem.)		
Decatur, Ind.		George W. Gillie (Rep.)	
DeKalb, Ill.		Noah M. Mason (Rep.)	
Depew, N. Y.		John C. Butler (Rep.)	
Detroit, Mich.	George Sadowski (Dem.)		
	George D. O'Brien (Dem.)		
	Louis Rabaut (Dem.)		
	John Dingell (Dem.)		
	John Lesinski (Dem.)		
	Merlin Hull (Prog.)		
Eau Claire, Wis.			Fred. Bradley (Rep.)
Ellsworth, Ind.		Forest Harness (Rep.)	
Elwood, Ind.	Charles LaFollette, (Rep.)		
Evansville, Ind.		Fredrick Smith (Rep.)	
Findlay, O.		Frank Keefe (Rep.)	
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Albert J. Engel (Rep.)		
Fremont, Mich.		Bertrand Gearhart (Rep.)	
Fresno, Calif.		John Phillips (Rep.)	
Fullerton, Calif.		James Wolfenden (Rep.)	
Glenolden, Pa.		John W. Byrnes (Rep.)	
Green Bay, Wis.		Wm. L. Whittington (Dem.)	
Greenville, Miss.		Jesse P. Wolcott (Rep.)	
Harbor Beach, Mich.		Orville Zimmerman (Dem.)	
Harviell, Mo.		Paul Maloney (Dem.)	
Harvey, La.		E. C. Gathings (Dem.)	
Helena, Ark.	Clifford Case (Rep.)		
Hillside, N. J.		Noble J. Gregory (Dem.)	
Hopkinsville, Ky.	Albert Thomas (Dem.)		
Houston, Texas	Charles LaFollette (Rep.)		
Huntingburg, Ind.	Louis Ludlow (Dem.)		
Indianapolis, Ind.		Tom Murray (Dem.)	
Jackson, Tenn.		Emory Price (Dem.)	
Jacksonville, Fla.		William Stevenson	
La Crosse, Wis.		J. Ronald Kinzer (Rep.)	
Lancaster, Pa.		Wm. L. Whittington (Dem.)	
Leland, Miss.		Robert F. Jones (Rep.)	
Lima, O.		Brook Hays (Dem.)	
Little Rock, Ark.		William S. Hill (Rep.)	
Longmont, Colo.		Chauncey Reed (Rep.)	
Lockport, Ill.		Walter G. Andrews (Rep.)	
Lockport, N. Y.	James Delaney (Dem.)		
Long Island City, N. Y.	Jerry Voorhis (Dem.)	Gordon McDonough (Rep.)	Cecil King (Dem.)
Los Angeles, Calif.	Ned R. Healy (Dem.)		
	Helen G. Douglas (Dem.)		
	Ellis E. Patterson (Dem.)		
Marshalltown, Iowa		John W. Gwynne (Rep.)	
McAllen, Texas		Milton West (Dem.)	
Memphis, Tenn.	Clifford Davis (Dem.)		
Middletown, O.	Edward Gardner (Dem.)		
Milwaukee, Wis.	Andrew Biemiller (Dem.)		
Minneapolis, Minn.	Wm. J. Gallagher (Dem.)		
Morrison, Ill.		Walter Judd (Rep.)	
Mt. Vernon, Ind.	Charles LaFollette (Rep.)	Leo E. Allen (Rep.)	
Muncie, Ind.		Raymond Springer (Rep.)	
Nashville, Tenn.		James P. Priest (Dem.)	
Newark, N. J.		Fred Hartley (Rep.)	
		Frank L. Sundstrom (Rep.)	
New Brunswick, N. J.		Robert Kean (Rep.)	
New Haven, Conn.	James Geelan (Dem.)	James Auchincloss (Rep.)	
New Orleans, La.		F. Edward Herbert (Dem.)	
New York, N. Y.	Henry J. Latham (Rep.)	Ellsworth Buck (Rep.)	Sam. Dickstein (Dem.)
	William Barry (Dem.)		Sol Bloom (Dem.)
	James A. Roe (Dem.)		
	John Delancy (Dem.)		
	Eugene J. Keogh (Dem.)		
	Andrew Somers (Dem.)		
	James J. Heffernan (Dem.)		
	John J. Rooney (Dem.)		
	Donald L. O'Toole (Dem.)		
	Leo F. Rayfiel (Dem.)		
	Emanuel Celler (Dem.)		
	Joseph C. Baldwin (Rep.)		
	Vito Marcantonio (ALP)		
	James Torrens (Dem.)		
	Adam C. Powell (Dem.)		
	Walter A. Lynch (Dem.)		
	Benjamin J. Rabin (Dem.)		
	Charles A. Buckley (Dem.)		
	Peter A. Quinn (Dem.)		
Oskaloosa, Iowa		Earl Le Compte (Rep.)	
Ossen, Wis.	Merlin Hull (Prog.)		
Perth Amboy, N. J.		James Auchincloss (Rep.)	
Philadelphia, Pa.	Wm. A. Barrett (Dem.)		
	Wm. T. Granahan (Dem.)		
	Michael Bradley (Dem.)		
	John Sheridan (Dem.)		
	William J. Green (Dem.)		
	Herbert McGlinchey (Dem.)		
Phoenix, Ariz.	Richard F. Harless (Rep.)		
	John R. Murdock (Dem.)		
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Robert J. Corbett (Rep.)	Howard Campbell (Rep.)	James Fulton (Rep.)
	Herman Eberharter (Dem.)		
Plant City, Fla.		J. Hardin Peterson (Dem.)	
Plymouth, Wis.		Frank Keefe (Rep.)	
Port Gibson, Miss.		Dan R. McGehee (Dem.)	
Richmond, Va.			J. B. Gray (Dem.)
Ripon, Wis.		Frank Keefe (Rep.)	
Rochelle, Ill.		Leo E. Allen (Rep.)	
Saginaw, Mich.		Fred Crawford (Rep.)	
Salinas, Calif.	George Outland (Dem.)		
San Antonio, Texas		Paul Kilday (Dem.)	
San Diego, Calif.	Ed. V. Izac (Dem.)		
San Francisco, Calif.	Frank R. Havenner (Dem.)		Rich. J. Welch (Rep.)
Seattle, Wash.	Hugh DeLacy (Dem.)		
	Charles Savage (Dem.)		
Shelbyville, Ind.		Raymond Springer (Rep.)	
South Range, Mich.	Frank E. Hook (Dem.)		
Suffolk, Va.		Ralph Daughton (Dem.)	
St. Joseph, Mo.	Wm. C. Cole (Rep.)		
St. Marys, O.		Robert F. Jones (Rep.)	
Summitville, Ind.		Forest Harness (Rep.)	
Toledo, O.		Homer A. Ramey (Rep.)	
Toms River, N. J.		James Auchincloss (Rep.)	
Traverse City, Mich.	Albert J. Engel (Rep.)		
Van Wert, O.		Cliff Clevenger (Rep.)	
Vicksburg, Miss.		Dan R. McGehee (Dem.)	
Winston-Salem, N. C.		John H. Folger (Dem.)	
Wheeling, W. Va.	Mathew Neely (Dem.)		
Whitewater, Wis.		Lawrence Smith (Rep.)	
York, Pa.		Chester Gross (Rep.)	

Wage Hikes Settle The Score in Four Strikes

The biggest strike in U. S. history ended on Feb. 18 with victory for the 750,000 striking members of the CIO United Steelworkers. Exactly four weeks after the strike began, U. S. Steel and other corporations accepted Pres. Truman's proposal of an 18½c hourly wage increase. At the same time, the corporations were granted a $5 per ton increase in the price of steel.

Setting the pace for wage settlements throughout the country, the steelworkers' victory also laid the basis for the government's new wage-price policy (see Research column on page 2). Labor sharply objected to the tie-up between wages and prices, since industry as a whole can well afford to raise wages substantially without any price increases.

Win General Strike

Another big victory was chalked up Feb. 21, when the three-day general strike in Lancaster, Pa., forced settlement of an AFL transit strike. With the complete support of all AFL and CIO unions in the city, the transit workers won a 12c an hour sliding wage increase, improved pensions, maintenance of membership and other gains.

Called in protest against police provocations, the stoppage was the first general strike in labor's history to end in clear victory for the unions.

Electrical

Wage increases of 18½c an hour were won by members of the CIO United Electrical Workers, settling their strike at General Motors electrical division. The 25,000 strikers also won substantial back pay. Following this victory, UE signed an agreement with the Electronics Manufacturers Assn., representing 18 companies in the New York area. The agreement called for a 20% wage boost for 15,000 workers.

Farm Equipment

A general wage increase of 18c an hour was recommended Feb. 18 by a fact-finding board in the dispute between the CIO Farm Equipment Workers and the International Harvester Co. Some 30,000 FE workers have been on strike in Harvester plants in four states since Jan. 21. The Union announced it would accept the recommendations of the board as the basis for renewed negotiations with the Company.

Transport

A two-day strike of the CIO Transport Workers Union, which tied up Philadelphia transportation completely, ended in victory for the Union. A 12c hourly increase, an improved pension plan and added vacations were the highlights of the agreement.

In New York, meanwhile, the TWU pressed for a $2 a day wage increase and a signed contract for the city's 32,000 employees of city-owned transit lines. The members of TWU Local 100 authorized the local's executive board to take any and all action necessary to guarantee the realization of their demands.

Auto

While General Motors stalled in negotiations on wages and other union demands, the CIO United Auto Workers called on its 175,000 striking members to "hold your lines strong and disregard rumors."

Telephone

The executive board of the National Federation of Telephone Workers (unaffiliated) was authorized Feb. 18 to call a national telephone strike. The Union is demanding a $2 a day wage increase, 65c minimum and a 40-hour week. Action came on the second day of a meeting between presidents of the 50 local unions representing 250,000 workers.

CIO Supports Emergency Low-Cost Housing Plan

Washington, D.C.—CIO pledged its complete support for the Wyatt-Truman emergency housing program, through President Philip Murray and UAW Pres. R. J. Thomas.

The program calls for 2,700,000 homes to be built in 1946, with emphasis on homes selling for $6,000 or less and renting for $50 a month. Three bills in Congress cover the details of the program: the Wagner-Ellender-Taft bill (S 1592); the Patman bill (HR 4761) and the Kilgore-Mitchell bill (S 1729).

The program includes price ceilings on old homes, subsidies for production of building materials, funds for research in new techniques, immediate emergency housing, insurance of mortgages and tax amortization for new material plans.

The Wyatt program correctly puts heavy emphasis on veterans' needs—and will, if enacted, ease the general housing situation for all the people. It contrasts sharply with the meager plans of the building industry, which call for only 500,000 homes in 1946 and no price ceilings or allocations to put materials into low-cost housing.

Fight For Price Control Will Be Toughest Yet

Washington, D.C. — When the NAM sets down one million dollars to fight OPA, it's high time labor rolled up its sleeves for the fight.

While hearings on renewal of the Price Control Act begin in the House Banking Committee, the National Association of Manufacturers is starting a million-dollar advertising campaign against price control in 600 newspapers throughout the country.

The fight for renewal of price control without hampering amendments will be one of the toughest in recent years in Congress. Commenting on the fight, CIO News says:

"Workers will have to fight for price control and OPA to protect the wage gains they have made through their unions. If they fail, everything won on the picket lines will go out the window.

"The time to begin mobilizing is now—not a month or three weeks or two weeks from now."

STOP THE UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE

From leaflet published by National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 205 East 42nd St., New York. Art by M. Bernstein. Copyrighted 1945 by the Newspaper PM, Inc.

A new four-page leaflet urging abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities is being given nation-wide circulation by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Designed for mass distribution by unions and other community organizations, the leaflet lists attacks by the Rankin Un-American Committee on all the American people, particularly labor, veterans, Negroes and Jews. Available at $7.50 per thousand, the leaflet may be ordered from NFCL, 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

HELP YOURSELF – GIVE TO PAC

YOUR PAC DOLLAR

THE $1 PAC drive is on! FTA members are being asked to make a VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTION of ONE DOLLAR to carry on the all-important work of the CIO Political Action Committee.

This month, all local unions received PAC receipt books from International Secretary-Treasurer Harold J. Lane—the beginning of an annual drive to finance CIO-PAC. Out of every dollar contribution by CIO members and friends, 50c will be retained by the local union for apportionment to State and County Industrial Union Councils or Political Action Committees. The remaining 50c will be sent to the International Office to be remitted to the CIO Political Action Committee.

ONE DOLLAR isn't much to contribute—but every dollar will help to do a big job. It will give CIO-PAC the ammunition to produce the posters, pamphlets, leaflets and radio programs to win the people's fight for:

- JOBS FOR ALL.
- 65c-75c MINIMUM WAGE.
- BROADER UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.
- SUBSTANTIAL WAGE INCREASES.
- FULLER SOCIAL SECURITY.
- PERMANENT FEPC.
- REMOVAL OF THE POLL TAX.

Make your contribution to prosperity today!

Is The CIO Democratic? —Survey Offers Evidence

Washington, D.C.—A survey released by the CIO Department of Research and Education Feb. 10 offered evidence that CIO unions are democratic, with full protection of the rights of individual members and audits to account for the expenditure of funds.

The survey was accompanied by two large charts listing each CIO union and showing the organizational set-up on one, and the financial practices of the 36 organizations on the other.

Restrictions on admission to membership on such grounds as race, color, sex or creed, are not tolerated in any of the CIO unions. Every member of a CIO union has full and equal voting rights, the survey declared.

Dues Set-up

Two-thirds of all CIO unions pay top salaries to officers of less than $6,000 a year, and a majority pay a top salary of $100 a week or less. Initiation fees in the 36 CIO unions range from $2 to $10, with a great majority of the members paying less than $5. Some of the largest set a $2 or $3 maximum on initiation fees.

The survey of monthly dues showed that a great majority of members pay $1.50 a month or less, while some of the larger unions have a top limit of $1. About half of the dues' income is retained by local unions, the survey said, while the other half goes to the national offices. These sums cover all collective bargaining negotiations, strike benefits, publication of union journals, campaigns to obtain passage of legislation and so forth.

Notes from LOCALS

Win Reinstatement

21 Green Bay, Wis.—Charles Hanson was re-instated recently by the Menomenie Sugar Co. following negotiations between Local 21 and the Company. The settlement was cleared through an Arbitrator appointed by the U. S. Conciliation Service.

By Harry Virgil, Reg. Dir.

New Officers

492 Minneapolis, Minn. — The following are the officers of Local 492 for 1946: John Stolski, Pres.; Ed Wallace, Vice-Pres.; Frank Walzak, Rec. Secy.; John F. Larson, Secy-Treas.; Elmer Sundberg, Sgt.-at-Arms; John Larson, Ben Johnson and Francis Dahlin, Trustees.

Enjoy Forum

CWOC Redlands, Calif.—CWOC members recently enjoyed the Union Church Forum at which Asst. Research Director of the California CIO Council, Dr. Sanford Goldner, spoke on the present strike situation and labor's wage demands. The forum was held at the State Street Christian Church in Redlands.

The CWOC Political Action Committee is holding weekly meetings under the chairmanship of Edgar Albritton who was recently elected PAC Director for the Redlands-Riverside area of CWOC.

Brother Ralph Hargrove who is now organizing the citrus sheds, returned from the West Coast FTA Leadership Training School with a glowing report of the school.

By Hazel Davidson, Reporter

Don't Buy

Lucky Strike

Pall Mall

Herbert Tareyton

TRAINING UNION LEADERS

By Connie Anderson, Education Director

ON a sunny Saturday afternoon, Jan. 26, 1946, some 33 delegates from 10 FTA locals bid a noisy farewell to Pacific Grove, California. The second one-week session of the West Coast Leadership Training school had ended. **(See picture at right.)** This also completed a year of FTA Leadership Training schools in which 165 delegates from 54 local unions, from every section of the country, took part.

The school debates still go on—how to build locals, real locals with all members active, not hollow "one-man" unions; how to form department solidarity behind each steward to will all grievances; and tackling of the dozen and one problems with which every local union leader is faced.

Second Year Opens

A second year of similar schools is about to open. Area by area, the calls will go out to the locals to choose and arrange for financing of new delegates—those who are emerging as active union people who can make good use of this chance to spend a solid week learning more of the FTA-CIO score.

Each school covers some of the following subjects: profits, wages, etc., in the industry; stewards, organizing and building the union; PAC; the rise of FTA and CIO and how they function; world labor; veterans; minority questions; and contracts.

It's a tall order to pack into one week. The bulk of the discussions are conducted by FTA and other CIO leaders—with an occasional outside "expert" who is thoroughly familiar with unions. The delegates work hard. Five and one-half hours has proven to be the best schedule for a day's work—giving either the evening or one-half of the afternoon off.

The discussions, of course, continue informally at meal times, by the ocean or lake, in the bowling alley—or between roommates half the night through.

FTA West Coast Leadership Training School at Pacific Grove, California.

Plans for the next round of schools are as follows:

Southern. April 21-27, at Highlander Folk School, Monteagle, Tenn.

Mid-West. Probably the last week in June. To be held in Wisconsin — although the Madison place is not available this year.

Eastern. Likely early in July, if this is the most convenient time for the majority of locals. An effort will be made to find a place as beautiful as last year.

Western. Winter-time seems best for this area, so it is too early to plan another school now.

Casey Jones

This is the union version of the popular ballad, written 25 years ago by Joe Hill, a great labor organizer and poet. Joe Hill was framed and shot in 1915 by the Utah copper bosses, but his militant songs are still treasured by workers today. A new organization, "People's Songs," has recently been formed to "create, promote and distribute songs of labor and the American people" Membership fee is $5, for which you may receive their regular song bulletin. Address: 130 W. 42 St., New York, N. Y.

The workers on the SP line for strike sent out a call;
But Casey Jones the engineer, he wouldn't strike at all;
His boiler it was leaking, and the drivers on the bum,
And the engines and the bearings, they were all out of plumb.

Casey Jones, kept his junkpile running,
Casey Jones, was working double time,
Casey Jones, got a wooden medal
For being good and faithful on the SP line.

The workers said to Casey, "Won't you help us win this strike?"
But Casey said, "Let me alone, you'd better take a hike."
Well, Casey's wheezy engine ran right off the rusty track,
And Casey hit the river with an awful smack!

Casey Jones, hit the river bottom,
Casey Jones, broke his blooming spine.
Casey Jones, became an angelino;
He took a trip to Heaven on the SP line.

When Casey got to Heaven, way up to the pearly gate,
He said, "I'm Casey Jones, the guy that pulled the SP freight;"
"You're just the man," said Peter, "our musicians are on strike,
You can get a job a-scabbing any time you like."

Casey Jones, got a job in Heaven,
Casey Jones, was doing mighty fine,
Casey Jones, went scabbing on the angels
Just like he did to workers on the SP line.

The angels got together and they said it wasn't fair
For Casey Jones to go around a-scabbing everywhere;
The Angels Union Number 23, they sure were there,
And they promptly fired Casey down the golden stair.

Casey Jones, went to Hell a-flying,
"Casey Jones," the Devil said, "Oh, fine,
Casey Jones, get busy shoveling sulphur,
That's what you get for scabbing on the SP line!"

THE Story of Labor
GOMPERS FOUGHT FOR UNION RECOGNITION, BETTER WORKING CONDITIONS, HIGHER WAGES AND SHORTER HOURS. HE TRAVELLED ALL OVER THE COUNTRY, ORGANIZING, MAKING A SLOGAN OF THE "8-HOUR DAY." THE CARPENTERS WERE THE FIRST TO WIN SHORTER HOURS; WHILE THE BREWERY WORKERS OBTAINED THEIR DEMANDS BECAUSE UNIONISTS EVERYWHERE REFUSED TO DRINK "UNFAIR" BEER. THE BOYCOTT BECAME A REGULAR WEAPON.
BY 1892 THERE WERE 40 NATIONAL UNIONS, A "STRIKE" CHEST AND A WELFARE FUND. THE UNIONS WERE THE "PRIMARY SCHOOL" OF THE WORKERS IN EDUCATION AND SELF-GOVERNMENT.
RECENT IMMIGRANTS AND NATIVE-BORN JOINED HANDS TO KEEP THE UNIONS FREE OF DISTINCTIONS OF RELIGION OR RACE.
"WORK FOR A BETTER DAY," GOMPERS TOLD THEM....
JOE WORKER
GOMPERS WAS PRESIDENT AND P.J. McGUIRE SECRETARY OF THE A.F.L. BUT THERE WAS NO MONEY....
DUES ARE SLOW! I TOOK NO SALARY THIS MONTH!
THEY'LL PAY DUES IF YOU TALK TO THEM, MR. GOMPERS. TRAVEL THE COUNTRY! ORGANIZE 'EM!
UNLESS YOU JOIN A UNION, YOU'LL NEVER GET AN 8-HOUR DAY. ALONE, YOU'RE LICKED: UNITED, WE'LL ALL WIN!
THAT MAKES SENSE. US BREWERS ARE FOR YOU, SAM!
THE BREWERS' UNION HAD A TOUGH TIME AT FIRST. BUT THEIR FELLOW-WORKERS HELPED THEM...
HERE'S A GLASS OF SMITH'S BEER, SIR!
SMITH'S BEER? THAT'S SCAB BEER; I WON'T DRINK IT!
HOLY CATS! I THOUGHT IT TASTED ROTTEN!
AT ONE UNION CONVENTION A DELEGATE TRIED TO TRAP GOMPERS.
I HEAR A NON-UNION BARBER SHAVES YOU. I DEMAND HIS NAME!
THE DELEGATE ASKS ME THE NAME OF MY BARBER. I WILL TELL HIM. HE'S SAMUEL GOMPERS!
WE WANT TO AFFILIATE. WE'RE A RELIGIOUS...
WORKERS SHOULD UNITE AS WORKERS, NOT ON A BASIS OF RELIGION OR COLOR!
THAT'S THE STUFF I WANT TO HEAR!
THE UNIONS STARTED "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LISTS...
HOW DARE YOU UNION PEOPLE TELL FOLKS NOT TO BUY MY GOODS?
DON'T YOU TELL YOUR WORKERS NOT TO JOIN OUR UNION, OR THEY'LL BE FIRED?